Cameron, Missouri Water Supply Study Grindstone Reservoir and Three City Lakes

Cameron has a system of four lakes. The older three lakes have met their Original needs. Lake #1 and lake #2 are small lakes above lake #3 and are used primarily for sediment control. Lake #1 has approximately 110 Acre Feet of storage, Lake #2 has 310 Acre Feet and lake #3 has 950 acre feet of total storage. In addition, the Grindstone Reservoir was completed in 1992 and contains 1300 acre feet of municipal storage. Lakes #1 and #2 are used for water supply only in emergencies.

Water usage by the city of Cameron has been increasing each year. Following is the annual volume of water used:

1998	505.23 Million Gallon
1999	508.34 Million Gallon
2000	540.89 Million Gallon
2001	540.74 Million Gallon
2002	556.09 Million Gallon

Demand for this study was 1.5 million gallon per day.

Optimized demand was determined to be about 1.5 million gallon per day.

Operation of the system is for using water from Lake #3 to the treatment plant. Lake #3 inflow is runoff from the uncontrolled drainage area above lake #3 and spillage from lakes #1 and #2 as well as pumping from Grindstone Reservoir. Water in Lake #3 is then pumped into the treatment plant.

Cameron's system of lakes was analyzed using the NRCS's computer program named "RESOP". Following is the data and procedures for input to the program.

STO-AREA Elevation-Storage and Elevation-Area data were determined from the as built plans for the Grindstone Reservoir and a 1996 sediment survey of lakes #1 through #3.

Grindstone Reservoir
Constructed in 1991
Contains 569 Acre Feet of sediment storage + 1300 Acre Feet Water supply storage.

Reservoir no. 1

Elevation	Surface Area	Storage	Elevation	Area S	torage
<u>Feet</u>	Acres	Ac.Ft.	Feet	Acres A	cre Feet
885	75	300	925	0	0
890	111	850	926	0.02	0.01
895	156	1500	928	2.03	2.06
900	208	2400	930	4.29	8.38
905	265	3550	932	6.77	19.44
910	336	4950	934	9.37	35.58
915	415	6750	936	12.02	56.97
920	504	9000	938	14.66	83.65
925	620	12000	940	17.04	115.35
930	750	15300	Weir e	elevation =	939.75

Reservoir no. 2

Reservoir no. 3

Elevation	Area	Storage	Elevation	Area	Storage
Feet	Acres	Acre Feet	<u>Feet</u>	Acres	Acre Feet
917	0	0	887	0	0
918	0.1	0.05	888	0.24	0.12
920	0.44	0.59	890	1.75	2.11
922	1.18	2.21	892	4.89	8.75
924	2.27	5.66	894	12.56	26.20
926	4.15	12.08	896	19.03	57.79
928	6.05	22.28	898	24.55	101.37
930	8.56	36.89	900	31.06	156.98
932	11.16	56.61	902	41.53	229.57
934	13.73	81.50	904	54.92	326.02
936	16.59	111.82	906	66.19	447.13
938	20.31	148.72	908	73.52	586.84
940	22.64	191.67	910	80.20	740.56
942	25.27	239.58	912	88.10	908.86
944	28.58	293.43	Weir elevati	on $= 912$.5

Weir elevation = 945.2

LIMITS Grindstone Reservoir

Maximum Pool storage = 1869 Ac.Ft. (569 Ac.Ft. sediment and 1300 acre feet municipal water supply storage).

Minimum Pool storage 569 Ac.Ft.

Starting storage was considered at maximum pool.

The Drainage area of the lake is 13,382 acres (20.91 Sq. Mi.).

Lake #1

Maximum pool storage = 110 Acre Feet at elevation 939.75 feet. Minimum Pool storage = 2 Acre Feet at elevation 928 feet.

Starting storage was considered at maximum pool.

The drainage area = 1056 Acres (1.65 Square Miles)

Lake #2

Maximum pool storage = 310 Acre Feet at elevation 945.2 feet. Minimum Pool storage = 6 Acre Feet at elevation 924 feet.

Starting storage was considered at maximum pool.

The drainage area = 1152 Acres (1.80 Square Miles)

Lake #3

Maximum pool storage = 950 Acre Feet at elevation 912.5 feet. Minimum Pool storage = 100 Acre Feet at elevation 898.0 feet.

Starting storage was considered at maximum pool.

The drainage area = 1106 Acres (1.73 Square Miles) Total drainage area including #1 and #2 is 3314 acres. (5.18 Square Miles) GENERAL The adjustment to convert from pan evaporation to lake evaporation was made before entering evaporation data. The factor was 0.76. As a result a factor of 100.0 was used here.

The record period of drought is in the 1950's. Analysis began in January 1951 and ended December 1959

SEEPAGE

The reservoir seepage varied for each lake. For the GLM lake seepage varied from 0 seepage near empty to a maximum of 1.1 inch per month when at full pool. This lake was built using controlled construction procedures with the core of the dam being clay material so that the dam would be impermeable. Lakes #1, #2 and #3 have less static pressure because the water is not as deep against the dam but were built under less controlled conditions. The material in each dam is compacted earth of clayey soils. These lakes are shallow so that static pressure is low, as a result seepage was lower for smaller depths. Lake #3 values varied from 1.0 inches per month to near 0 inches when the pool was low. Lakes #1 and #2 would have very little seepage for RESOP runs because any seepage through the dam would drain into lake #3.

RAINFALL

There were no rainfall records for the Cameron area until 1998. Records from Hamilton were available and used for the period June 1954 through 1959. Prior to that date(1951 through 1954) the Rainfall data at Gallatin, Mo. was used. Gallatin is located 14 miles north of Hamilton. Rainfall data came from the Gallatin, Mo. rain gage for the period 1951 through May 1954.

RUNOFF

This is the runoff into the lake from its drainage area. Monthly runoff volumes in watershed inches. Three gage runoff data were examined, one at Jenkins Branch, a tributary to Platte River. Crooked river at Richmond with a drainage area of 159 square miles and the other gage was on East Fork Big Creek at Bethany having a drainage area of 95 square miles. East Fork Big Creek Gage data best fit the rainfall data. As a result it was selected to represent the runoff from the watersheds for the period 1951 through 1959. Monthly runoff was compared to the rainfall and if the results did not appear reasonable, adjustments were made for that month by looking at individual rains and estimating antecedent moisture then adjusting runoff based on NRCS's runoff curve numbers.

EVAP.

Pan evaporation at the Lakeside gaging station was used as a base because it has data for year around evaporation. This data was updated with gage data from stations at Spickard, New Franklin, and Columbia. Depending on the latest data for the station nearest to Cameron. The adjustment factor of 0.76 to convert from pan to lake evaporation was applied at this step.

DEMAND

This was determined by city records. Cameron's 2002 water use was approximately 1.5 million gallons per Day.

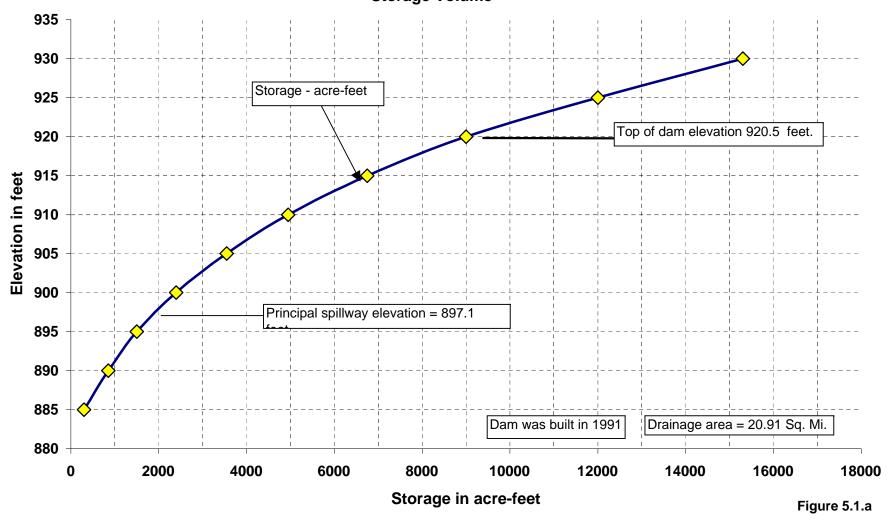
OTHER

This refers to the volume of water that entered the system from other sources.

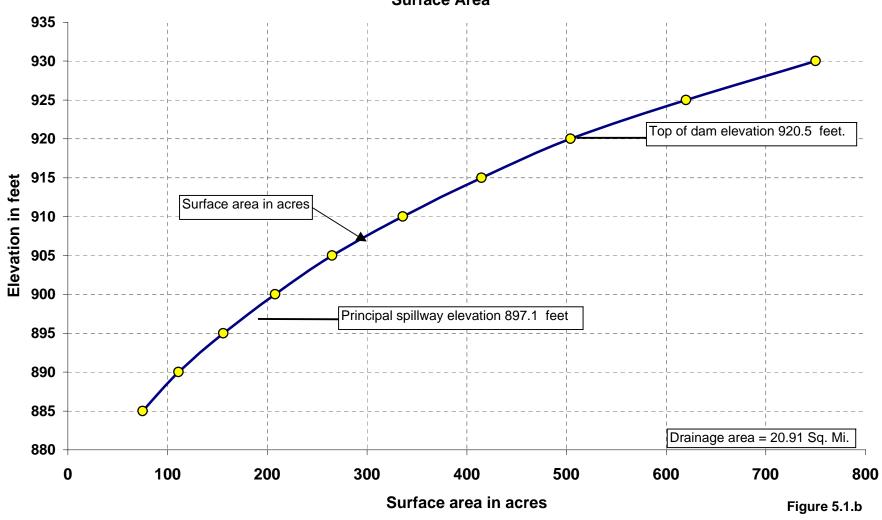
The Grindstone Reservoir had no other inflows beyond rainfall and runoff. Lakes #1 and #2 had no other inflows.

Lake #3 received spillage from #1 and #2 as well as pumped inflow from the GLM lake. To simplify the input to the program, lake #2 spillage was treated as upper site inflow and Lake #1 spillage plus the Grindstone Reservoir demand were added together and entered as OTHER.

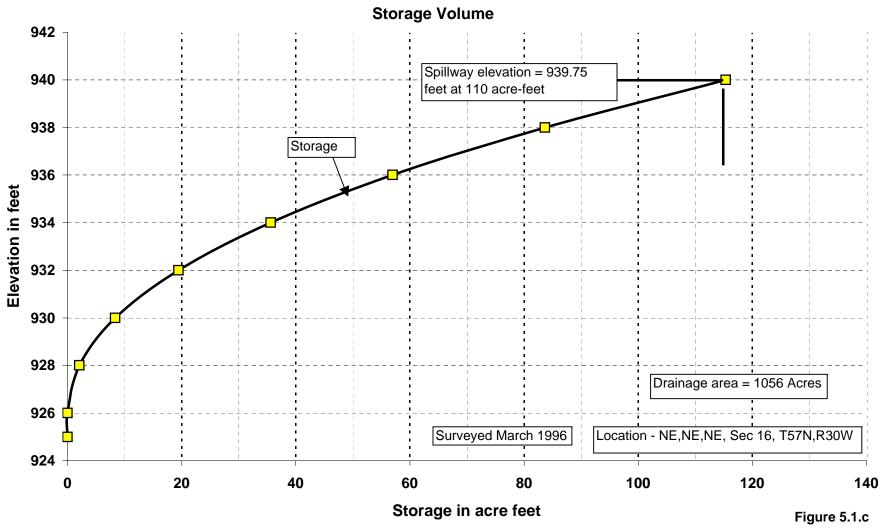
Water Supply Study Grindstone Reservoir Storage Volume



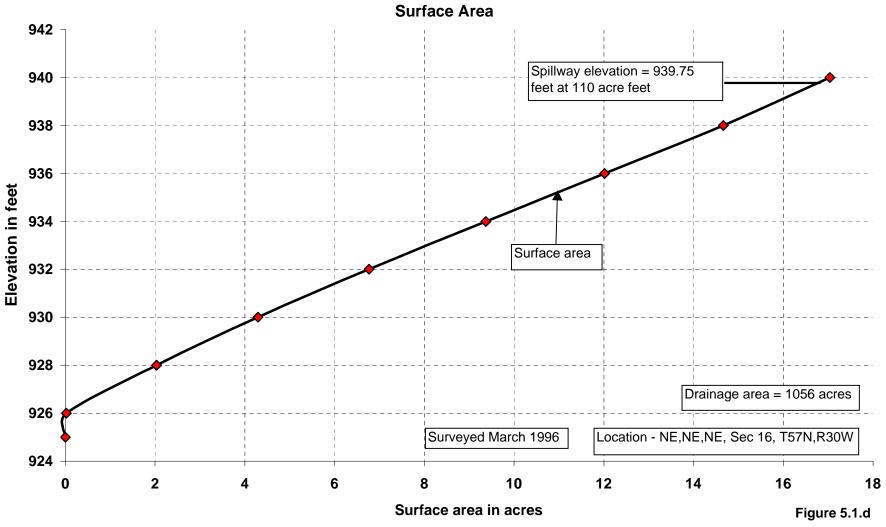
Water Supply Study
Grindstone Reservoir
Surface Area



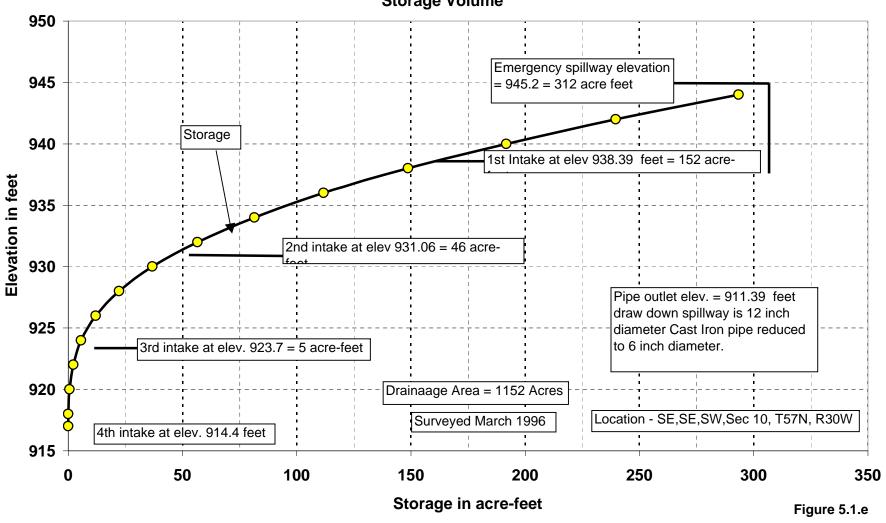
Water Supply Study Reservoir No. 1

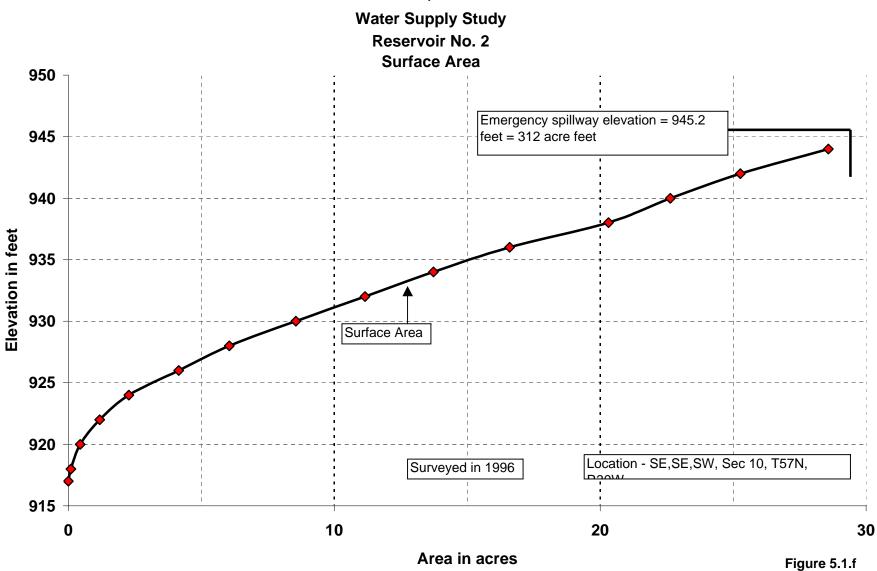


Water Supply Study Reservoir No. 1

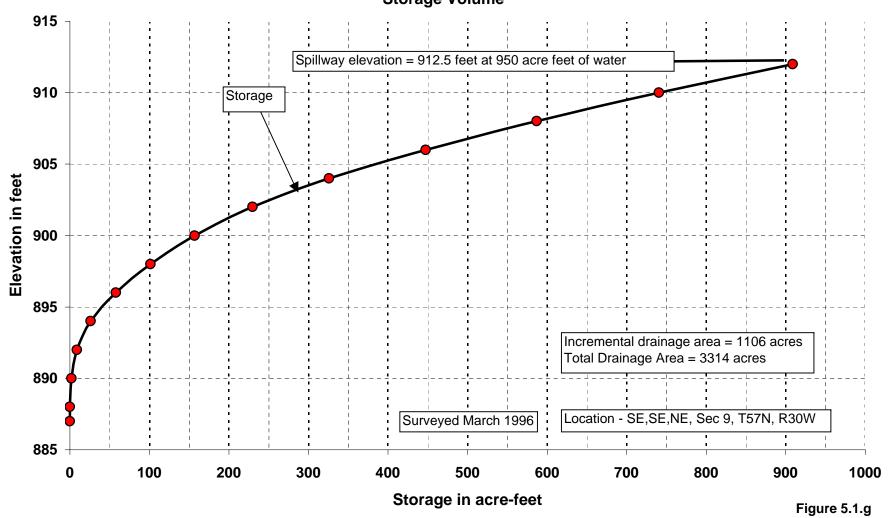


Water Supply Study Reservoir No. 2 Storage Volume

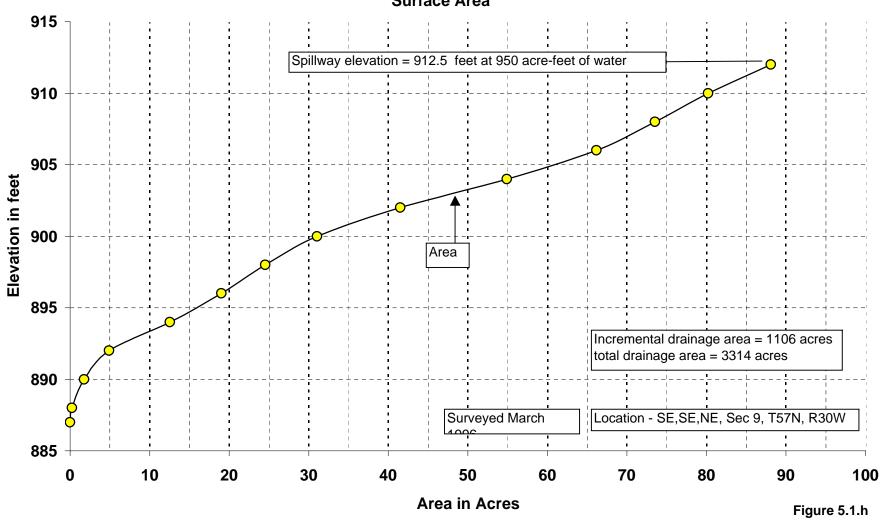


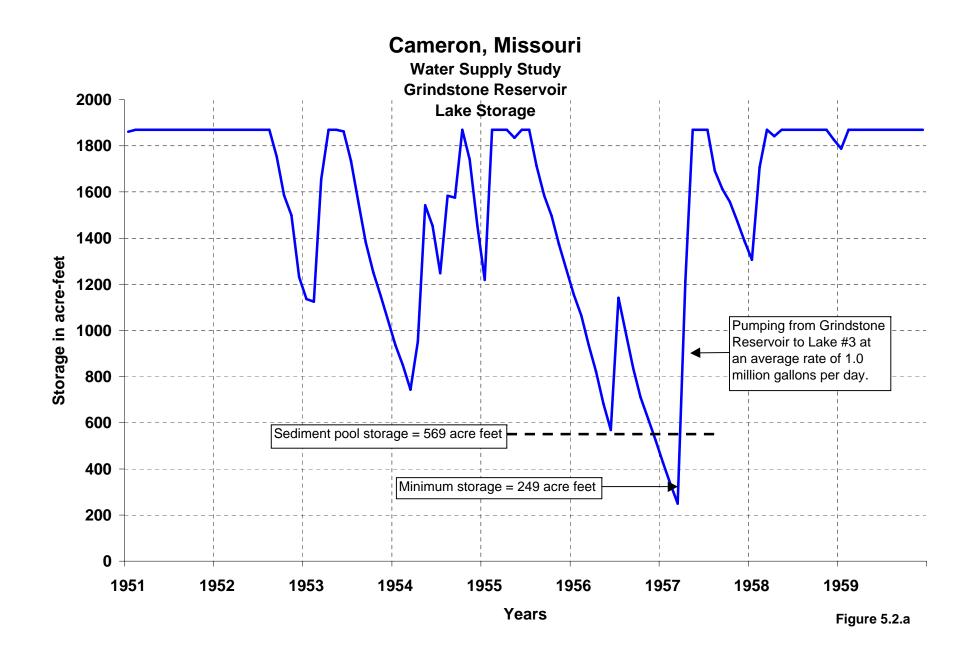


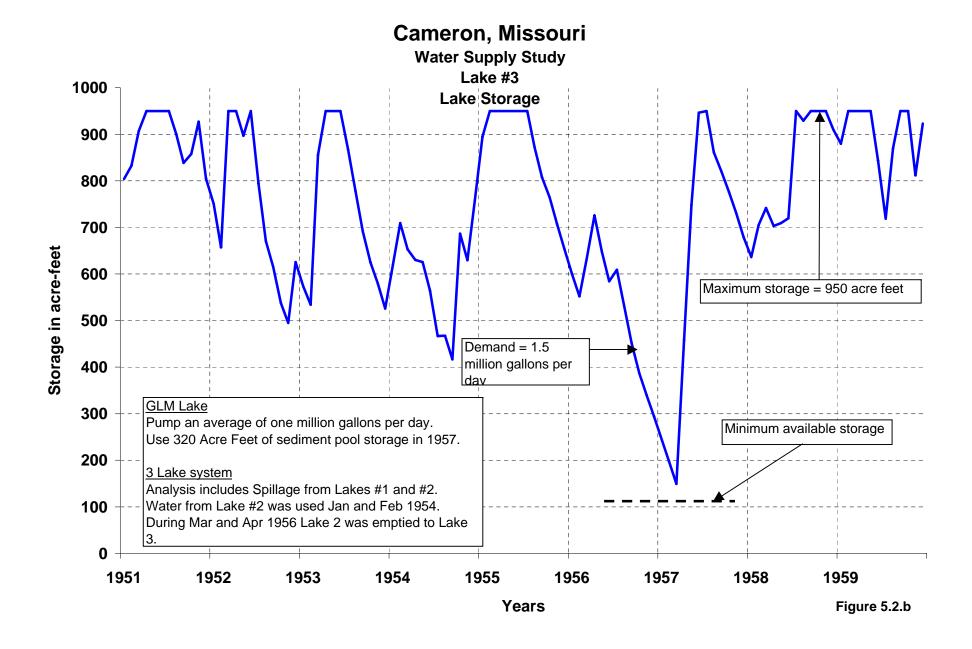
Water Supply Study Reservoir No. 3 Storage Volume

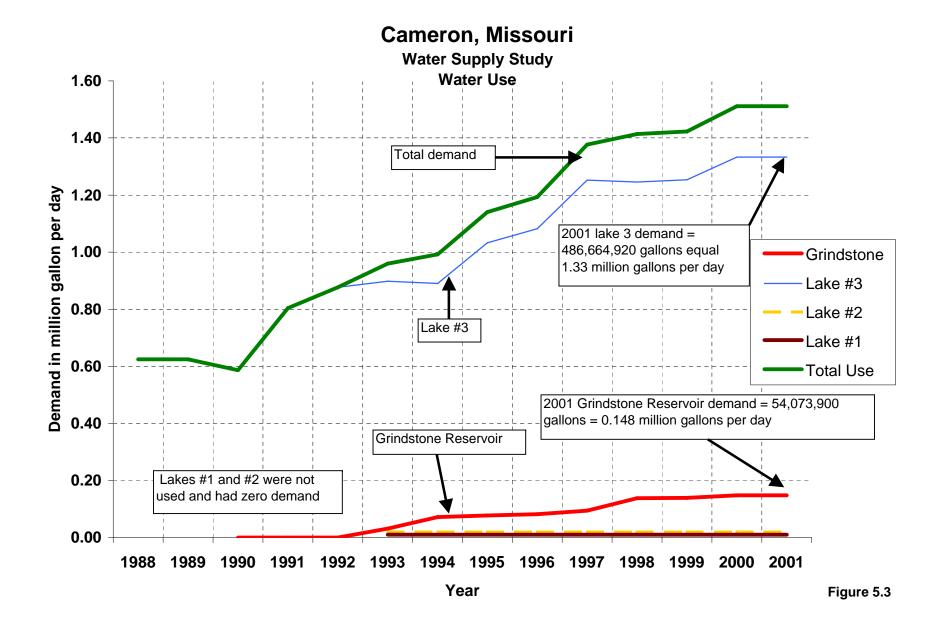


Water Supply Study Reservoir No. 3 Surface Area









GLM - A2 Lake

